



# RSNA (RADIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA) JOURNALS MANUAL

2019

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# RADIOLOGY MAIN PAGE – BROWSE OR SEARCH

RSNA(Radiological Society of North America: 북미방사선학회)는 전세계 136개국 54,000여 명의 회원을 보유한 비영리단체입니다.

RSNA에서는 의사의 인증 관리에 대한 지속적인 교육 크레딧을 포함한 고품질의 교육 자원을 제공하고, 매년 세계 최대 규모의 방사선학 회의를 주최하며, 2종의 최고의 피어리뷰 저널인 Radiology와 RadioGraphics를 발행합니다.

RSNA는 설립 이래 Research & Education 재단을 통해 6천만 달러의 보조금을 지원했으며, 표준 개발을 위한 솔루션 또는 저자원 국가에 대한 교육 지원을 통해 미래를 구축하는데 전념하고 있습니다.



# RADIOLOGY JOURNAL

## Radiology



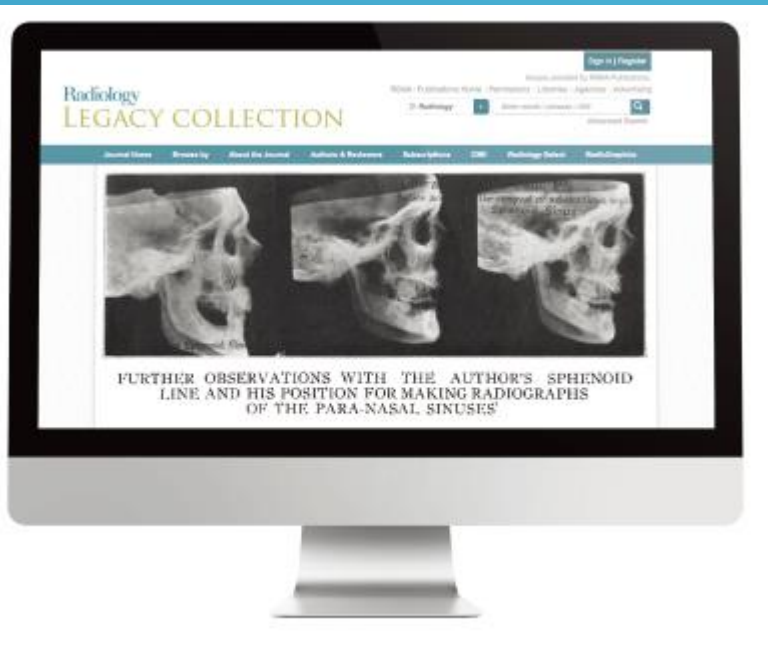
APRIL 2019 • VOLUME 291 NUMBER 1 • RADIOLOGY.RSNA.ORG

**RSNA**  
Radiological Society  
of North America

- ▶ 1923년부터 RSNA에 의해 정기적으로 발행된 **Radiology** 저널은 방사선학 분야에서 현재 가장 임상적으로 관련성이 높고, 최고 품질의 권위 있는 참고 문헌으로 오랫동안 인정되어 왔습니다. 이 저널은 매월 약 300페이지에 달하는 동료 검토(peer-reviewed) 원론 연구, 권위 있는 검토, 중요한 논문에 대한 균형 잡힌 논평, 새로운 기법과 기술에 대한 전문가의 의견을 발표합니다.
- ▶ **Radiology**는 1년에 12번 온라인과 인쇄 버전으로 발행되며, **Impact factor**는 7.469로, 해당 분야에서 가장 많이 인용되는 저널 중 하나입니다.

# RADIOLOGY LEGACY COLLECTION

-A SEARCHABLE ARCHIVE OF RADIOLOGY ISSUES FROM 1923 TO 2008



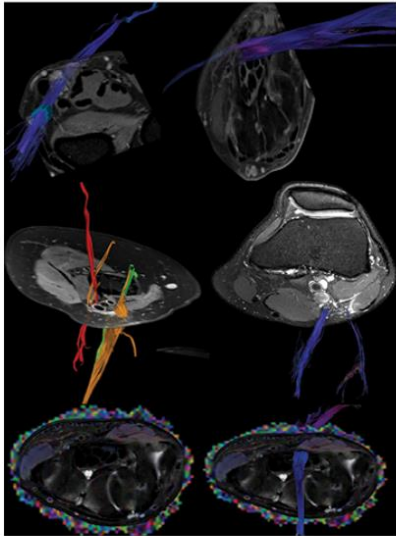
- ▶ 1923년부터 2008년까지의 Radiology 저널 아카이브(searchable electronic archive)
- ▶ 메타데이터가 정리되어있어 검색이 용이하며, 모든 표지와 편집 정보 및 빈티지 광고 제공
- ▶ 최적의 퀄리티를 위해 개별적으로 스캔한 이미지
- ▶ 85년 이상의 방사선학 역사를 간편하게 이용

# RADIOGRAPHICS JOURNAL

## RadioGraphics

The journal of continuing medical education in radiology

March-April 2019  
Volume 39 • Number 2  
radiographics.rsna.org



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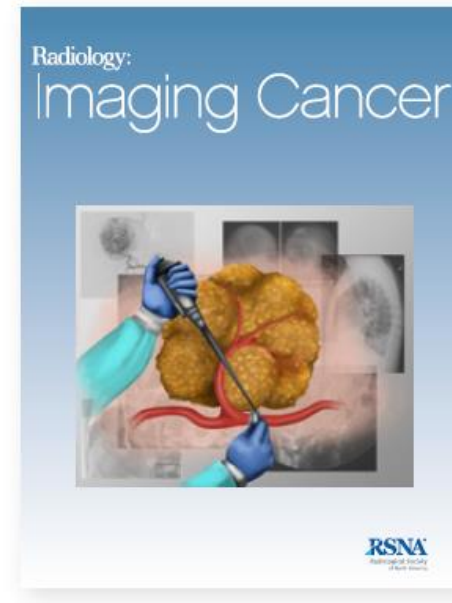
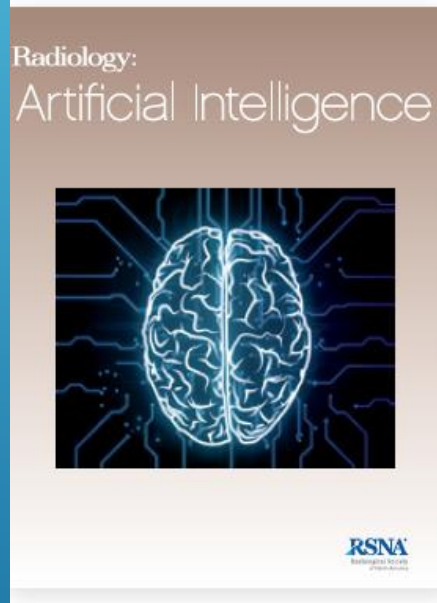
RSNA

- ▶ 1981년 RSNA가 창간한 RadioGraphics 저널은 진단방사선학 분야의 최고 교육 학술지 중 하나입니다. 격월로 발행되는 각 발행물에는 방사선학 하위 전문 분야와 영상기술, 질병, 방사선역학 상관관계, 영상 물리학 등 전체 스펙트럼에 걸쳐 15~20개의 실무 중심 논문이 수록되어 있습니다.
- ▶ 하위 전문분야(subspecialty) 또는 여러 분야에 대한 크로스오버 토픽에 초점을 맞춘 특별 호가 매년 10월에 발행됩니다.
- ▶ 각 호는 AmA PRA 카테고리 1 크레딧에 해당하는 지속적인 의료 교육(CME) 크레딧을 받을 수 있는 12개 이상의 기회를 제공합니다. 모든 온라인 활동은 ABR MOC 자체 평가 요구사항에 적용될 수 있습니다.



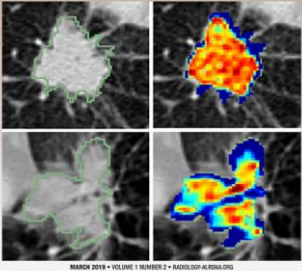
# 2019년 3종 신규저널 발표

THE WORLD'S BEST RADIOLOGIC SCIENCE



- ▶ RSNA는 2019년에 3종의 새로운 Radiology 하위 분야 저널을 출판합니다. 새로운 저널은 격월(bi-monthly)로 발행되며, 암 영상, 심장 흉부 영상 및 기계학습/인공지능에 관한 주제를 online only로 제공합니다.

## Radiology Artificial Intelligence



## Radiology: Artificial Intelligence

- ▶ Radiology와 동일한 높은 편집 기준을 지키는 'Radiology: Artificial Intelligence'는 여러 분야의 imaging 분야에서 기계 학습 및 인공 지능의 최신 응용에 중점을 두고 있습니다.

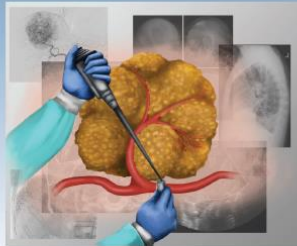
## Radiology: Cardiothoracic Imaging



## Radiology: Cardiothoracic Imaging

- ▶ Radiology와 동일한 높은 편집 기준을 지키는 'Radiology: Cardiothoracic Imaging'은 심장 흉부의 학을 발전시키는 의료 이미징의 연구 발전 및 기술 개발에 중점을 두고 있습니다.

## Radiology: Imaging Cancer



- ▶ Radiology와 동일한 높은 편집 기준을 지키는 'Radiology: Imaging Cancer'는 최첨단 기술 개발을 포함하여 기관계 및 형태 전반에 걸친 최고의 임상 및 중개 암 영상 연구를 다루게 될 것입니다. 이 연구는 방사선학 하위전문분야 전반의 의사소통을 촉진하고 광범위한 종양학 연구 및 임상 공동체 내에서의 협력을 지원할 것입니다.

# RADIOLOGY 메인 페이지

창간호부터  
연도별 이슈  
목록

진단 제출하여 본 저널 기반 SA-CME  
활동에 대한 1.0 AMA PRA  
Category 1 Credit™ 받을 수 있음

최신 논문  
보기

최신호 보기

저자의 원고제출  
관련 가이드라인

주제분야별  
브라우저



### Dual-energy CT: Key Applications for Pediatric Patients

Dual-energy CT can be used in pediatric patients with radiation exposure level that is similar to or less than that of single-energy CT (Siegel and Ramirez-Giraldo). [Download Visual Abstract \(PowerPoint\)](#)

### Original Research

Filter by Subspecialty

### Radiology PODCASTS

Dr. David Bluemke, Editor of Radiology, discusses recently





# 검색 및 상세검색

The image shows a screenshot of the RSNA website's search interface. The top navigation bar includes the RSNA logo, 'Journals', 'CME', and 'More' dropdown menus. A search bar is located in the center, with a magnifying glass icon and a shopping cart icon to its right. To the right of the search bar is a user profile icon and the text 'Information Development Consultancy (IDC Asia)'. Below the search bar is a search input field with the placeholder text 'Search' and a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search input field is an 'Advanced Search' button. Below the search bar is a navigation bar with links for 'Current Issue', 'All Issues', 'For Authors', 'Diagnosis Please', and 'Browse by'. To the right of the navigation bar is an 'Information' icon and the text 'Information'. Below the navigation bar is a featured article titled 'Dual-Energy CT: Key Applications for Pediatric Patients'. The article includes two images of CT scans and a text block that reads: 'Dual-energy CT can be used in pediatric patients with radiation exposure level that is similar to or less than that of single-energy CT (Siegel and Ramirez-'. Three callout boxes are present: one pointing to the search bar with the text '키워드 검색', one pointing to the search input field with the text '검색 범위 설정', and one pointing to the 'Advanced Search' button with the text '상세 검색'. A dropdown menu is open on the left side of the search bar, showing options: 'This Journal', 'This Journal', 'All Journals', and 'Citation'.

키워드 검색

검색 범위 설정

상세 검색

Advanced Search

Search

Information Development Consultancy (IDC Asia)

Search

Information

Current Issue | All Issues | For Authors | Diagnosis Please | Browse by

## Dual-Energy CT: Key Applications for Pediatric Patients

Dual-energy CT can be used in pediatric patients with radiation exposure level that is similar to or less than that of single-energy CT (Siegel and Ramirez-

# ABSTRACT 또는 FULL TEXT 클릭하여 VIEW

Latest Articles | Current Issue | All Issues | For Authors ▾ | Dia

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VOLUME 291, ISSUE 1 / APRIL 2019

Sections

## REVIEWS AND COMMENTARY

### Perspectives

#### Interstitial Lung Abnormality: Recognition and Perspectives CH

Hiroto Hatabu, Gary M. Hunninghake, David A. Lynch

Pages: 1–3 | Published Online: Dec 18 2018

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PDF 클릭하여 다운로드

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Find It @ Hanyang

Figures Only

Review **Open Access**

#### Guidelines for Acquisition, Interpretation, and Reporting of Whole-Body MRI in Myeloma: Myeloma Response Assessment and Diagnosis System (MY-RADS) MR

Christina Messiou, Jens Hillengass, Stefan Delorme, Frédéric E. Lecouvet, Lia A. Moulopoulos,

David J. Collins, Matthew D. Blackledge, Niels Abildgaard, Brian Østergaard **Show all authors** ▾

Radiology

REVIEWS AND COMMENTARY • PERSPECTIVES

#### Interstitial Lung Abnormality: Recognition and Perspectives

Hiroto Hatabu, MD, PhD • Gary M. Hunninghake, MD, MPH • David A. Lynch, MB, BCb

From the Department of Radiology (H.H.) and Pulmonary and Critical Care Division (G.M.H.), Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, 75 Francis St., Boston, MA 02115; and Department of Radiology, National Jewish Medical and Research Center, Denver, Colo (D.A.L.). Received July 19, 2018; revision requested August 28; final revision received September 13; accepted September 20. Address correspondence to H.H. (e-mail: hhabu@partners.org).

Radiology 2019; 291:1–3 • <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.2018181684> • Content code: **CH** • © RSNA, 2018

There is increasing awareness of the clinical importance of incidentally detected interstitial lung abnormalities (ILAs) on noncontrast chest CT scans. Both at the American Thoracic Society meeting in San Diego, Calif, and the Fleischner Society meeting in Dublin, Ireland, in the early summer of 2018, the emerging concept of ILAs was a highly discussed topic among researchers, pathologists, radiologists, pulmonologists, and industry representatives. An ILA refers to a subtle or mild parenchymal abnormality identified in more than 5% of lungs on CT scans in patients in whom interstitial lung disease was not previously clinically suspected (Fig 1). ILAs are currently reported on CT examinations as follows: (a) incidental findings of no significance, (b) findings of uncertain clinical significance, (c) age-related changes of no clinical significance, (d) findings are appreciated but not mentioned, or (e) findings not observed by the reporting radiologist (1). Most often, even if observed, these changes fall below the reporting threshold. Recent evidence has shown that an ILA is not a benign finding. Thus, observing these changes and reporting their presence on CT scans of the chest has prognostic value.

ILAs have been defined as nondependent changes affecting more than 5% of any lung zone, including nonde-

pulmonary fibrosis, and 9% among control subjects. The minor allele of SNP rs35705950 is relatively common, is present in approximately 20% of the European population, and confers an approximately sixfold increase in the risk of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis per copy of the minor allele (6). To test the hypothesis that subjects with the *MUC5B* variant in the general population would have an increased prevalence of ILA and interstitial lung disease, we examined 2633 CT scans obtained as part of the Framingham Heart Study (7). Of these, 177 (7%) had ILA, 1086 (41%) had indeterminate findings, and 1370 (52%) did not have ILA. Compared with subjects without ILA, the subjects with ILA were found to be older, had increased exposure to tobacco smoke, and were twice as likely to report having a chronic cough and shortness of breath. The prevalence of ILA was 2% in subjects who were 50 years of age or younger and 9% in subjects who were older than 50 years. In subjects with ILA, diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide was decreased by 12% and total lung capacity was decreased by 9% compared with those without ILA. The minor allele frequency of the *MUC5B* promoter SNP rs35705950 was 10.5%. After adjustment for covariates, for each copy of the *MUC5B* promoter polymorphism, the



THANK YOU!

